

this character well, but it is so prominent that a cross section is entirely unnecessary in order to see it clearly.

*Brachythecium acuminatum* (Hedw.) Kindb. On a decayed spot in an elm in Plymouth Village. It may be of interest to note that all the species of *Brachythecium* listed in my Vermont list have been found in this vicinity except *B. flexicaule* and *B. glaciale*.

*Pylaisella velutina* (Sch.) Kindb. This species seems to be fairly common. It is much lighter colored than the everywhere present *P. inticata*.

*Homalia trichomanoides Jamesii* (Sch.) Holzinger, Devil's Den, Mt. Prospect.

*Leucodon sciuroides* (L.) Schwaegr. Not rare on trunks of trees, but thus far always sterile. Distinguished from *L. brachypus* by its slender-pointed entire leaves with rather narrower median cells. M. Cardot and Mr. H. N. Dixon have both seen my specimens and agree with my determination. There can be no doubt that this species is common in New England, but being sterile is usually confused with *L. brachypus*. Mr. E. Faxon and Dr. Kennedy have collected this species in Vermont.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM IN SOMERSET COUNTY, MAINE. — So far as known *Rhododendron maximum* is found in only two places in the State of Maine. One of these, upon Sebago Lake, has long been known. The other, ninety miles to the northeast, though locally well known, has perhaps never been recorded in a scientific journal. This station, in rather dry and rocky deciduous woods, is on the northeast side of Safford Pond in the western part of Lexington. It is said that as early as 1845, one Nathan Safford, who lived near the pond, found these strange flowers, and that, at that time, only a few square rods were covered by the plants. Now, however, over half an acre is covered with a thick tangle of bushes. These vary in height from six to ten feet as they stand, but they are very crooked and twisted. The fragrant flowers are fully out about July 4, and then many of the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns make annual visits to the spot. The bushes, which are often transplanted, rarely thrive in cultivation. — F. H. COWAN, Farmington, Maine.